

Type *Peck* 14804, collected on a cliff along the Santiam River, 8 miles below Detroit, Marion Co., Ore., April 17, 1927, at an altitude under 400 m. Distinguished from the species by its greater size, more divided leaves, narrower leaf-segments and longer rays.

✓ **Hieracium Leachii** sp. nov. Stems from slender rootstocks, sparingly hispid with long spreading hairs that are black at base, and below the inflorescence minutely black glandular pubescent and finely pruinose-stellate; leaves all but one or two basal or subbasal, oblanceolate, obtuse or slightly mucronate, obscurely denticulate, thinly hirsute on both surfaces and beneath sparsely stellate, gradually tapering to winged petioles, including the latter 10–16 cm. long; inflorescence congested, of about 5–10 heads, the branches and involucre, hirsute and pruinose; calyculate bracts of involucre minute and fugaceous or wanting, the principal bracts linear, 6–8 mm. long; ligules one-half longer than the involucre, the outer scarlet on the back, the inner orange; akenes black, 10-striate; pappus yellowish.

Type *Lilla Leach* 1025, collected on hills 5 miles southeast of Crown Point, Multnomah Co., Ore., July 17, 1927 at an altitude of about 300 meters. The species is well marked by the character of the pubescence and color of the ligules.

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BOOK REVIEW

A Guide to the Wild Flowers*

“This book is for those to whom it is difficult, or tedious, or perhaps impossible, to find wild flowers in technical works, and irritating not to find them in ‘How To Know’ books.” The introduction thus gives the plan of the book. Its unique feature is the series of simple keys using very few words that are not understood by everyone. These short keys are numbered and are scattered through the book close to the plants to which they refer, making it a simple matter to find the flower described. Outline drawings on every page make the determination sure. At the end of the book is a finding list based on color,

* Taylor, Norman. A Guide to the Wild Flowers. x + 357 pages, Greenberg, New York. 1928. Price \$3.00.

season and location, by which one can, with a little looking up of numbers, run down a plant without the use of keys. A pictorial glossary is a further help.

The nine hundred or more flowers described include most of those to be found in the north eastern U. S. with the exception of grasses and sedges. Trees and shrubs are also omitted. In some of the more difficult groups only a few of the most common or striking plants are described—for example, only 18 members of the Umbelliferae, 18 Asters, 14 Goldenrods. Of course, in a work of this kind it is necessary to limit the number of species described and it is sufficient if all the common species can be found easily and one can be reasonably sure of the genus, at least, of other plants. But it is a little hard to understand why certain common species have not been included; for example 12 violets are given, but *V. conspersa* and *V. rostrata* are omitted; 5 species of *Potamogeton* are given but the very common *heterophyllus* is not given.

Common names are printed in small capitals making them more prominent than the scientific ones, as should be the case in a book meant for popular use. The scientific names used are those of Britton and Brown, where the name in Gray's New Manual is different, the latter is given in brackets.

The book is well printed on good quality paper, bound in semiflexible green cloth. It should have a wide appeal to lovers of the out-of-doors who are not equipped to use the standard manuals.

G. T. HASTINGS

TORREY BOTANICAL CLUB FIELD MEETINGS

Early spring field meetings of the Torrey Botanical Club, at the New York and Brooklyn botanical gardens were well attended and interesting. On Saturday afternoon, March 31, Mr. Percy A. Wilson guided a party of forty members and guests through the greenhouses and some outdoor exhibits, at the New York Botanical Garden after which they heard Prof. John M. Coulter's lecture on "The Present Status of Evolution." On April 7, Dr. Alfred Gundersen was host at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden to a group of thirty. In the greenhouses, the exhibit on Evolution of Plants proved interesting, with